

# QUESTIONS ABOUT LIFE IN HAWAII

### Five Kinds of Money, and Graft That Is No Crime—The Foundling Asylum—Writers Who Smoke—Cuba's Hours of Ease.

Pertinent to the withdrawal for the second time, of an American provisional government from Cuba, is a historical review covering the period from 1898 down to today. Such a review will appear in the next of Frederic J. Haskin's interesting letters from Havana. The record under the American government is one to be proud of and the relation of its chief incidents will apply follow the story, told today, of the evacuation.

By **FREDERIC J. HASKIN.**

(Copyright 1909 by Frederic J. Haskin.)  
Havana, Jan. 28.—Havana is a modern city of the size of Washington. It has 240,000 inhabitants, and about one third of them are negroes, exactly the same proportion as in the capital of the United States. The city is modern in the sense that nearly all of the advantages of the age of steam and electricity are obtainable, in the sense that the hotels are thoroughly cosmopolitan and there are many things that are out of the ordinary, and which are distinctively Cuban, although their origin is in the United States government.

For instance, there is the money system. An American business man who has lived in Havana for nine years has learned to carry no less than five purses in his pockets at all times. One is devoted to American silver, another to American gold and paper, the third to Spanish silver, and one each to Spanish gold and French gold. Each one of the 16 daily newspapers in Havana carries at its masthead the daily prices of money exchange, and the Spanish market prices do not rule in all business transactions so that great care must be exercised.

**The Two's Two Values.**  
When the Americans first took hold of Cuban affairs in 1898 the unit of the monetary system was the Spanish peso of 100 centavos. At that time it was worth 60 cents in American money. That rate of exchange was then established, officially, and it remains in force so far as the government and the chartered public service corporations are concerned. As a matter of fact, the Spanish peso is now worth 47 cents. In ordinary commerce the exchange is at that figure. One may take an American dollar into any one of the scores of money changing shops, each displaying the sign "cambio de moneda," and get about \$1.15 in Spanish silver.

**Grafter's Way Made Easy.**  
But at the postoffice, or at the railway office, or on the streetcar, the Spanish dollar is worth only 60 cents. As Spanish silver is the money of the people, and is almost the only currency in use in daily transactions, and is the standard of prices in all mercantile establishments, the arbitrary standard works a great hardship. It also opens the avenue for considerable graft on the part of government employees. A stamp clerk at a branch postoffice can easily make an extra hundred dollars in a week by selling stamps for Spanish money at 60 cents, and then turning that money into American at the selling rate in Havana. The wise man carries all sorts of change, and he makes money out of it. The Cuban has two sets of books, one for Spanish money and one for American. Checks must show what kind of money is an deposit to be drawn against. In the larger transactions Spanish and French gold are generally in use. As the people have no money but Spanish, the streetcar and the street railways greatly enhance their profits by the double system of exchange. In Cuba may have a money system of its own, but certainly one of the crying needs of the hour is a reform in the currency system.

**Bankers Are Foreigners.**  
The banking, like every other considerable business in the island, is in the hands of foreigners. The Spanish mercantile business, and they likewise do most of the banking business. Canadian banks are much in evidence, and since days of the war, American banking capital is a prominent feature. The Cuban himself has little to do with the banking of the country, except as they have been taken into partnership by the Americans.

**Restaurants.**  
The clash of American notions and Cuban ideas sometimes leads to ridiculous situations. One of the newest and finest buildings in Havana is the Hotel Beville. Architecturally it is a masterpiece of some famous Moorish palace. Practically, it is designed to be the first truly modern hotel in Havana. Every convenience invented by Manhattan hoteliers was installed before the hotel was opened for business. Even the rates were reminiscent of Broadway. The proprietors, a Spanish-Cuban firm, which already owned several hotels in Havana, decided that they would complete the list of attractions by giving their waiters an American education. Head waiters and several assistants were imported from continental Europe via New York. They had been long enough in Gotham to adopt the Anglo-Saxon methods, whatever may have been the quality of their English. These foreign waiters must not smoke in the dining room while serving patrons. The Cuban waiters swore they would not give up their cigarettes, but they concluded to confine their smoking to the kitchen. Then the tyrannical head waiters ordered the whole staff to shave their mustaches. A Cuban reserves his mustache as an emblem of the beard of the prophet. This was an outrage to which the hot blood of Cuba could not submit. The smoking mustaches and the job must go. The head waiter was a man of some ability and mustache was but one possible choice—the job must go.

Thereupon a dozen hoteliers found themselves face to face with the problem of securing a Spanish breakfast from a Cuban person who knew not the significance of the words "ham and eggs." There was a waiters' strike. The waiters' best out of the situation was to strike breakers got the job. But the water in the Havana hotel may be seen today blowing the blue cigarette smoke through the ends of his curling mustaches. It was a victory for Cuba.

The institution of marriage has been greatly popularized since Anglo-Saxon ideas of morality followed the stars and

# THE BEST PLACE FOR WHITE PLAGUE VICTIMS

### Oregon Urged to Fall in Line With the Work Done in Other States and Help Stamp Out the Disease That Carries Off Many to Untimely Graves.

A movement has been started in Oregon to secure the commutation of the death sentences of some 250 or 300 persons who are condemned to die each year. New evidence has been discovered which proves conclusively that these persons are not the ones who are guilty of a crime, but that the state of Oregon is the guilty criminal.

The unfortunate whose lives an effort is being made to save are condemned to die from tuberculosis, and they will die unless the state and the legislative representatives of the people relieve them.

There is not an institution in the state of Oregon, said W. F. Andrus this morning, "where a person with acute stages of tuberculosis will be received, except the Open Air sanitarium and the almshouse. Almost every day men and women come into this office who have no place where they can go to lie down and die. If a man were found wandering around with smallpox or scarlet fever or diphtheria or pneumonia, he would be taken in charge immediately and sent to some hospital, and his place of residence would be disinfected. But nothing is done for tuberculosis patients. And yet, tuberculosis is as communicable as diphtheria and more dangerous, because more insidious."

**Stamp Out White Plague.**  
Mr. Andrus is one of the prime movers in and most indefatigable workers of the Oregon State Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which was organized in this state last December. This is an affiliated organization of the national tuberculosis society which has sprung into such prominence within the past two or three years. The object of the Oregon association is to begin the work which is already being done in many other states, the stamping out of the great white plague, which kills 200,000 persons every year in the United States.

Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner of Salem is president of the association; Ben Selling, C. H. Chapman and A. L. Mills, vice presidents; W. F. Andrus, treasurer, and Dr. E. A. Pierce, secretary. Mr. Mills is chairman of the executive committee, the other members of which are Dr. E. F. Geary, Dr. R. C. Yenny, Dr. Esther Pohl, Dr. E. A. Pierce, W. E. Andrus and Mrs. Clarence Nichols. There are four honorary vice presidents, Governor George E. Chamberlain, Judge C. E. Wolverton, Justice Robert S. Bean and Honorable George C. Hillyer.

Letters were sent out to 150 of the most prominent men in the state, asking their cooperation and the privileges of the use of their names in the various directories in the work. Replies have been received from all of them, acquiescing in the request made and expressing their approval of the purposes and plans of the association.

The first and most important work undertaken by the association is the preparation of a bill providing for a state sanitarium for tuberculosis patients and making an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose. At that time we are working hardest for," said Mr. Andrus in the offices of the association, room 1008 Cochet building, this morning. "If the legislature will give us this sanitarium, we can cure 75 per cent of the less advanced stages of consumption and restore the patients to their earning capacity. About 500 persons die annually in Oregon from this disease. If we have a sanitarium where they can be taken care of and taught how to live so as to do best for themselves and learn the danger of spreading the germs of their disease, we can save more than half of those 500 people."

stripes into Cuba. The religion of Cuba is horrified at the frequency of divorces in the United States, but under Spanish rule it had made the marriage fees so high that only the rich could afford a wedding ceremony. The poor people mated and lived together without sanction of authority, civil or ecclesiastical. Since the rise of American influence a great change has been effected. The fees have been reduced, the ceremonies simplified and marrying is now almost as easy as in the states. Protestant missionaries have devoted much time to educating the people along this line. Catholic priests from the United States have visited many congregations of that faith, and have instituted many excellent reforms in parochial administration.

The percentage of illegitimate children is, therefore, constantly decreasing. Yet the record is still astonishingly large. Havana has a peculiar institution in its founding asylum. On one of the main streets of the city, this institution challenges the attention of the visitor by its beauty and by the evident happiness of the children playing in its courtyard. Directly on the street and near the ground is a square iron door. Behind that door is a blind turnstile. A mother who wishes to abandon her child comes here by night. There is an electric push button connecting with a bell. She places the baby inside the door on the revolving platform of the turnstile. Then she rings the bell. One of the nurses comes and turns the stilet and takes the child. The nun does not see the mother, the mother does not see the nun. She has cast the burden of responsibility of motherhood upon the shoulders of notified charity. That is the end of it. This institution is rock-

20 per cent of what it used to be, so you can see what we shall be able to do, if we have a state institution for the care of the tuberculosis victims.

**Sanatoria in Twenty States.**  
"Immense sums are being appropriated by other states for similar institutions. Twenty states already have state sanatoria for the care of consumptives. Some of them are spending millions of dollars in providing such institutions for such city of New York has several tuberculosis sanatoria and one is being built now at a cost of \$2,000,000. The state of New York has two institutions. Missouri in the past three years has expended \$185,000, beginning with \$50,000 the first year. The sanitarium at Mount Vernon, Washington has a bill now before the legislature appropriating \$150,000 for a sanitarium. Massachusetts has provided for four sanatoria.

"What we want to do is to teach tuberculosis persons how to take care of themselves, how to avoid spreading the germs of their disease. It frequently happens that a man who has tuberculosis lives at home with his family, eats the same dishes, uses the same towels, and unconsciously communicates the disease to other members of his family. If he could be placed in a state sanitarium, he would learn how to cure himself and how to isolate himself in such a way as to prevent the scattering of the disease germs among other people."

**Mills Before Legislature.**  
The bill now before the legislature providing for one state institution was drawn by Mr. Andrus, who with Dr. Pierce is the active spirit of the association. It was introduced by Senator Kay and is now in committee.

The association has compiled some figures and estimates as to the work of the great white plague in Oregon that are somewhat startling. They have been printed on a little leaflet, as follows:

**Necessary Loss to Oregon.**  
The Oregon statute places the value of each human life at \$5000.  
Deaths in Oregon in 1908... 254  
Deaths in Oregon in 1907... 245  
Deaths in Oregon in 1906... 204  
At \$5000 each, total for 1908... \$1,270,000  
Treat this number in a sanitarium for one year... \$252,900  
Reliable statistics inform us that 75 per cent of all first stage cases treated in a modern sanitarium for one year and having a sufficient average to produce outside labor for patients able to work, can be returned to their wages earned, or, say, but 50 per cent are so returned—their legal value would be... \$1,200,000  
Less expense of treating all... 252,900  
Value of lives saved... \$1,008,000

**What Other States Are Doing.**  
Pennsylvania in 1907 appropriated \$1,000,000.  
New York annually expends several million.  
Massachusetts, 1907... \$300,000  
Michigan, 1905-7... 105,000  
Maryland, 1906-8... 410,000  
Iowa, 1906... 100,000  
New Jersey, 1904... 350,000  
Wisconsin, 1905-7... 185,000  
California, 1905... 150,000  
Kentucky, 1908... 100,000  
Rhode Island, 1903-4... 100,000  
Nevada, 1903... 50,000  
New Hampshire, 1905... 50,000  
Connecticut, 1903... 100,000  
Washington has introduced a proposition appropriating \$150,000.

oned to be of such great benefit to mankind that Cubans can with difficulty believe that in the United States it is a crime for a mother to insure a good living for her baby by abandoning it. The stigma of illegitimacy does not rest upon the child in Latin countries, so that good families from all over the nation come to this institution to adopt children.

**High Character of Cuban Women.**  
Havana does not conceal its vices. It cannot be said that they are flaunted, for they are not. The government recognizes licenses and regulates evils that are forbidden, but yet are winked at. American cities. The open frankness of this order of things has led many careless and superficial Americans into the error of condemning the Cubans as an immoral people.

It would be equally just for a foreigner to judge American morals by what he sees at midnight on Broadway. The Cuban men have no notion of a certain code of honor which every American man pretends to respect, even if he does not obey it. Their transgressions are open and confessed. Yet the vast majority of Cuban men are stay-at-homes, whose sole recreation is found in company with their wives and children. Cuban women are schooled in a strict code, and it is adhered to. American women of wide experience who have lived for years in Cuba declare that the Cuban women are among the best the noblest and the most unselfish of God's creatures.

**Cubans Are Not Drunkards.**  
Drunkenness is one sin which may not be charged to the account of any Cuban. He drinks his one glass of rum and water, his one bottle of red-

# CLEAR THE COMPLEXION OVERNIGHT

Pimples, Rash, Eruptions, Etc., Quickly Eradicated by New Skin Remedy.

Since its discovery one year ago, postum, the new skin remedy, has, in its extraordinary accomplishments, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the eminent specialist who gave it to the world. It has cured thousands of cases of eczema and eradicated facial and other disfigurements of years' standing. The terrible itching attending eczema is stopped with the first application, giving proof of its curative properties at the very outset.

In less serious skin affections, such as pimples, rash, herpes, blackheads, acne, barber's itch, etc., results show after an overnight application, only a small quantity being required to effect a cure. Those who use postum for these minor skin troubles can now avail themselves of the special 50-cent package, recently adopted to meet such needs. Both the 50-cent package and the regular \$2 jar may now be obtained in Portland, at the Skidmore Drug Co. and Woodard, Clarke & Co. and other leading drug stores.

Samples for experimental purposes may be had free of charge by writing direct to the Skidmore Drug Co., 32 West Twenty-fifth street, New York city.

# COAST LINE IS NOT HARRIMAN'S

### Wright of San Diego Shows Status of Tehuantepec Steamers.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 28.—Senator Leroy Wright, who had called the attention of his colleagues in the upper house to the fact that there was a competing line of steamers, known as the American-Hawaiian steamship line, plying over the route on which it is proposed to run a government line of steamers, stated yesterday that to the best of his knowledge E. H. Harriman did not control the American-Hawaiian line but that it was operated and owned by a group of European capitalists who used it as an adjunct to the Tehuantepec line in Mexico. Wright said that at least it was certain the American-Hawaiian line landed freight in his city, San Diego, in 23 days from New York, thus making it an active competitor in the fight for the freight business on this coast.

Wright said that when he called attention yesterday to the fact that the American-Hawaiian line was running a line of steamers up and down the coast, he wanted to correct a statement made by Senator E. H. Harriman that no competing line of steamers now in the Pacific.

Wright said the fact of the existence of the American-Hawaiian line in no way weakened the argument of the Harford resolution, adopted yesterday, providing that the federal government should complete its traffic system between the United States and Panama by establishing a government line of steamers for the Pacific route to run in the same manner as the government line between New York and Panama.

# TAKES POISON AT HUSBAND'S BIER

(United Press Leased Wire.)

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—Crazed or despondent at the loss of her husband, who four days ago shot himself, Mrs. Rose Mackel swallowed poison beside his coffin and died within a few hours. Mackel's mother, who lives at Butte, Mont., is said to be on her way here.

wine or his one bottle of beer, and that is the end of it. The hundreds of cafes welcome him to sit as long as he pleases over one glass. There is no scurrying waiter to insist upon another order. There is no bounce. A Cuban may spend a whole day in the swiftest cafe in Havana over a 10 cent drink. The cafes do not insist upon selling alcohol. At midnight when Havana is wide awake and all alive, the cafes are crowded. But not all the people are drinking intoxicating beverages. Half of them, perhaps more than half, are taking coffee or chocolate. Chocolate is served in a dozen forms, and in any of them it is a revelation of deliciousness to the man who has known nothing but the thin, brown American imitations. A thick Spanish chocolate, eaten by dipping long sweet cakes into the cup, and accompanied by water sweetened by dissolving in the glass a cake made of tortillas and whites of eggs, is a midnight supper fit for the gods.

Perhaps the oddest thing in Havana is an American institution. A company of young Americans, mostly newspaper men, formed a mess. They took a furnished house, hired servants and live like princes. The odd thing is that the mess is situated at the corner of Virtuous and Perseverence—Virtue and Perseverence—streets.

**Change in Spokane Service.**  
O. R. & N. train 4, known as the "Spokane Flyer," leaves Portland 7:30 p. m., arriving Spokane 9:30 a. m. Train known as the "Portland Flyer," leaves Spokane, 7:30 p. m., as at present, arriving Portland 9:30 a. m.

**\$35.00**  
Cameras

**\$2.00**  
to **\$15.00**



**Special Camera Sale**  
For One Week Only

We have placed on sale a number of good second-hand film and plate cameras—size 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 inches to 4x5 inches, box and folding style, film and plates. Values to \$35.00, on sale at

**\$2 to \$15**

**Greatest Camera Sale of the Year**

**PICTURES**  
FRAMED OR UNFRAMED  
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One fourth discount from our prices is better than one half given by others. All pictures marked in plain figures. Just take off one fourth and you have the price.

**Enlargements From Negatives**

We enlarge from any small negative to 11 by 14 inches, sepia or black and white..... **FOR ONLY 65¢**

**Kodak Developing and Printing**

This work done by skilled workmen and you can depend upon it being perfectly satisfactory. We have the best darkroom in the Northwest.

**CUT GLASS ON SALE**

Nappies, assorted shapes, heart, club, diamond and spade designs; regular \$1.50, now..... **89¢**  
5-inch Nappies, assorted designs; regular \$2 and \$2.25, now..... **\$1.43**  
6-inch Nappies, beautiful assortment; regular \$3.25 to \$4, now..... **\$2.41**  
5-inch Nappies, large assortment; regular \$2.75, now..... **\$1.99**  
8-inch cut glass Bowls, regular \$4, now..... **\$2.97**  
8-inch cut glass Bowls, regular \$5.50, now..... **\$3.79**  
Sugars and Creamers, regular \$6, now..... **\$3.98**  
Sugars and Creamers, regular \$7.90, now..... **\$4.97**

Free Phones, Fourth Floor.

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# DOES SHAVING PAIN?

**Does Your Face Burn, Sting and Smart?—It May Not Be the Razor.**

## YOUR SKIN IS MUCH TOO TENDER

**Washing With Soap Lake Soap Will So Toughen and Harden Your Skin, That Wind and Razor Will Have No Terrors For You.**

A skillful barber, by using extraordinary care and plenty of dope, can avoid making a shave a torture to the man with a tender skin. But there's many a man who finds himself unable to shave himself without inflicting itching and burning. This irritation and burning can be avoided entirely if the skin can be built up into a hardy, healthy condition. Washing the face morning and evening with Soap Lake Soap has this effect. Soap Lake Soap is not a shaving soap—do not use it for shaving—but use it regularly for washing the face. This is a tip to the tender-skinned. Try it, and you will quickly feel the effect.

**A TIP TO THE TENDER**

Soap Lake Soap consists solely of Soap Lake Salts in their natural state, with vegetable oil added to give it shape like a cake of soap. These salts are from the wonderful Soap Lake, in Douglas county, Washington. Nature in one of her freaks gave peculiar qualities to the salty deposit of this soapy lake—qualities which no chemist has ever been able to imitate. No chemical of any kind is added to or used with these salts. The chief property of the salts is to feed and build up the skin. To wash with Soap Lake Soap feels as good to the skin as a cold drink feels to a dry throat on a hot day. It's exactly what the skin wants. Regular use will make you immune from razor torture and give you skin vigor. It costs almost nothing to try a cake, and you will feel the effects at once, so quick is the action of this wonderful salt soap.

**FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS**

If your druggist doesn't keep Soap Lake Soap in stock, send us his name; we will send you a free sample for your courtesy and will inform you where you can purchase the soap.

## SOAP LAKE SALTS REMEDY CO.

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Is a cut we are making on many styles—a saving of from \$100 to \$300. Figure it out! Investigate! Will it pay you? Most certainly—the best investment you ever made. Not necessary to pay all cash. Store open Saturday eve.; other evenings by appointment.

## Hovenden-Soule Piano Company

Both Phones. Cor. Morrison and West Park Streets.

**GRIGORY INVESTMENT COMPANY**

INVEST YOUR RENT MONEY IN A HOME OF YOUR OWN.

See advertisement next Sunday.